

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 95.]

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1881.

[PRICE—\$16 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Taking through Cargo for Queensland Ports and New Zealand.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SHIPMANSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMER "CATTERTHUN," will be despatched as above on or about the 18th October.

For Freight or Passage apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1881.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 41 British Steamship "CASCAPEDIA," W. A. Fraser, Master, will load for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, or Passage apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 26th, 1881.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS. 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong Horse Repository. LIVERY STABLES, AND DAIRY.

J. KENNEDY, PROPRIETOR.

Carriages of every Description For Sale, or Hire.

William Schmidt & Co. GUNMAKERS, &c. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. Good accommodation for Visitors, English & American Billiards. Tiffin at One o'clock. Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

WITH BALLS, PINS, &c., Complete. The Alleys are 79 feet in length, and were laid down about a year ago at a cost of over \$600. They have seldom been played on, and are in splendid condition.

Will be sold a bargain. Apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, Club Chambers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

The 8th instant, at Noon, on board the Steamer now lying off Yow-Ma-Ti, the Hull, Sheathing Metal, and Boilers of the steamer "KINSHAN" in one lot.

Also a lot of OLD MACHINERY ex steamer *Poyang*, which can be seen in the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's Godown at Wanchai.

Terms:—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The lots to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

A steam launch will convey intending purchasers from the Company's Wharf to the Steamer at 11.45 a.m. on the day of Sale.

H. N. MODY,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1881.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Commission Agent, under the style of W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

W. G. HUMPHREYS.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 1st October, 1881.

Afong, Photographer.

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION of VIEWS than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of D. K. GRIFFITHS,

Studio 8, Queen's-road.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER always on hand.

L. MALLORY,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS. MOURNING STATIONERY, &c. MONUMENTS ERECTED.

9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. FOR SALE CHEAP.

A First Class PONY PHAETON by Lenny of Croydon.

Apply to M. A.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" office. Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS, OFFICE AND WAREROOM FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S-ROAD EAST. WORKS—SPRING GARDENS, WANCHAI

J. ULLMANN & Co.

42, QUEEN'S-ROAD, CENTRAL, 42. Importers of WATCHES,

CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, MARINE and EYE GLASSES, in great varieties, and General Goods.

N. B.—Watches carefully repaired at moderate rates.

Intimations.

V. R. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. No. 219.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE of PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the term of ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS from the 1st of March 1882, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1858, No. 1 of 1859, and No. 7 of 1879, will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1881.

Each Tender should specify the monthly payment offered for the period above-mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licences direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By His Excellency's Command, M. S. TONNOCHY,

Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th August, 1881.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

Jewellers, Silver-smiths, and Opticians.

Charts and Books.

Nautical Instruments.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;

awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;

and for Voigtländer and Sohn's Celebrated OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES

No. 38, Queen's-road Central.

TIUITION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,

by Monsieur LOUIS PIRO, SEN.; SINGING (CULTURE OF THE VOICE) by Monsieur EUGENE PIRO, JUN., 44, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, August 30th 1881.

R ECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

L E CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy.

Navy Boiled CANVAS.

Long Flax

Crown

ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

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SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

Autumn and Winter Fashions.

SAYLE & Co. will make their

FIRST SHOW ON TUESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 4TH, and following days.

Parisian and English Novelties in all Departments. Dresses,

Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces,

Satin, Silks, Kid Gloves,

French and English Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

N.E.—The DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT is now in full working order, under competent EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1881.

KELLY & WALSH'S

CHEAP AND LIGHT LITERATURE.

New Tauchnitz Volumes.

The Black Robe, by Wilkie Collins. Second Thoughts, by Rhoda Broughton. Countess of Bonneval, by Lady Fulerton.

The Hunters at Launin' Head, by Mrs. Lynn Linton.

Dr. Wortle's School, by A. Trollope.

New Novels at 75 cents.

Moths, by Ouida. Lord Beaconsfield's Novels. Ready Money Mortiboy Series of Novels. Charles Lever's Novels. Whyte Melville's Novels. Wilkie Collins's Novels. Ouida's Novels. Miss Braddon's Novels.

Useful Hand Books, 50 cents. each.

Familiar French Quotations. Familiar Latin Quotations. Dictionary of Blunders. The Secretary's Assistant. Plutarch's Lives.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1881.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Marine House, 15, Queen's-road.

HAVE for sale ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in quarts and pints. CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE MAURIN, &c. &c.

De St. Marceaux & Co's CHAMPAGNE in quarts, pints and half-pints.

CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, MARASCHINO.

Price list on application.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG,

AND TO

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,

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DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

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Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS, viz:
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.Prompt Attention given to Coast
Orders.HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
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SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.Notices to Subscribers.
All communications should be addressed to the Editor "Hongkong Telegraph," 15, Wellington Street.

All letters for publication must be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with all communications intended for insertion, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Notices to Correspondents.
Subscribers who do not receive their newspapers within thirty-five minutes after the time of publication will oblige by communicating with the Editor.

Domestic Notices, if properly authenticated, will be inserted free of charge.

Notice to Advertisers.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.BIRTH.
On the 1st October, at the Police Station, Yow-mah-teo, the wife of Inspector Cameron of a son.THE
Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 3RD OCTOBER, 1881.

With the immediate probability of a renewal of hostilities at the Cape, the following account of the Transvaal President, translated from the Dutch of Theodore M. Tromp, a Netherlands journalist, will be read with interest.

—Paul Kruger, or as he is more familiarly called "Uncle Paul," is one of the original "trekkers" who established the Transvaal Republic. His deep religious feeling, natural ability, great courage, and true genius made him even in early life an object of honour to his fellow-doppers. The wars with the surrounding Kaffir tribes, and also the civil wars, were conducted by him as commander-in-chief to a successful termination, and the assertion often made by him in his sermons that he was inspired by the Holy Spirit had the effect of making him all-powerful and influential.

It is said that during the civil war he passed three days in solitude and devotion in the Magalies Mountains unprovided with food, as he expressed his belief that this would be provided by an angel. However, the unbelieving assert that he had, with justifiable foresight, filled his pockets with "biltong" for use in the event of the angel failing to make his appearance.

This three days' fast and devotion undertaken by the pious Paul, however, made a great impression on the people, which was strengthened by his subsequent success as commander in their wars. In proof of his rough energy and determination the following circumstance is vouch'd for:—In one of his battles he received a bullet wound on the top joint of one of his thumbs, and when he subsequently perceived signs of mortification, cut off the joint with his hunting knife, and repeated the operation on the second joint when similar symptoms developed themselves. "Uncle Paul" is about 65 years of age, and has been a prominent public man from his youth. His father was a farmer on the borders of Cape Colony, and died a few years before the Boers commenced to "trek" to the Transvaal.

Paul, who was always a strong patriot, was one of the pioneers of this movement. In Natal he fought against Dingaan, and after the annexation of Natal joined one of the "troks" then starting for the Transvaal. He settled in the district of Rustenburg, worked hard himself, and also made the most of the Kaffir labour, and soon became

rich in cattle and land. In every respect a natural orator, and gifted with true poetic genius, he often ascended the pulpit, when his sermons were much admired. He has long been a member of the Volksraad or Parliament, and also of its executive, and also commander-in-chief. In 1877 he was nominated for the Presidency, and in the same year, shortly before the annexation of the Transvaal, the Volksraad appointed him vice-president. The day before the annexation he was appointed a member of the commission which proceeded to Europe to protest against that event, and two years later was again a member of a similar commission. Before 1877 he had not been to Europe, nor had he even visited Cape Town, but subsequently twice visited Europe and Holland. When I met him at the Hague he was studiously engaged learning English with the aid of ordinary school books. This energetic old Boer, then the grandfather of eighty-two grand children, managed in two months to learn to speak the English language with tolerable fluency. At present "Uncle Paul" is President of the again proclaimed "Transvaal Republic."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamship *Hungarian* will probably be docked at Aberdeen to-morrow.

The visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 2nd October were:—European, 165; Chinese, 2,306; total, 2,471.

We learn from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. that the steamer *Glenorchy* left Singapore for this port on Saturday last, 1st October.

We are informed by the Agent of Messageries Maritimes Company, that the steamship *Sindh* will leave Saigon for Hongkong, this evening at 8 p.m.

There will be a Meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, this evening at nine o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are invited to attend.

His Excellency Cheang Chi-zen and suite, Ambassador to the United States, arrived here per steamer *Ningpo* from Shanghai on Saturday afternoon en route to Washington.

The Cricket Ground was formally opened for practice at the "manly game" and lawn tennis on Saturday. The weather, which was somewhat trying, precluded the opportunity from being availed of by members to any considerable extent.

It would be well if, before circulating a false report, the *Daily Press* would take the trouble to make some enquiry into the rumours that reach the editorial ears. Had this been done, some trouble possibly, to say nothing of the cost of telegrams, might have been saved to the persons in this port interested in the safety of the *Bolton Abbey*, which vessel, it was announced in the *Daily Press* of Saturday morning, had anchored in the Ly-ee-moon Pass. Several paragraphs have appeared recently about the enterprise of the Hongkong papers; if this is the kind of enterprise intended to be displayed by the *Daily Press*, it would appear to be slightly in the wrong direction. This is rather a poor inauguration of a boast recently made by the editor of the *Daily Press* that he was getting out a man from home "specially to do the shipping."

Another of those religious festivals, which have earned for Macao a widespread notoriety, was celebrated yesterday. The ceremony of the Feast of the Rosary is annually held on the first Sunday in October, and is supposed to commemorate a great victory gained by the Portuguese over the Indians in days gone by. High mass, with full choral service and military band, was celebrated at the church of San Domingo in the morning, H.E. Governor da Graça, and most of the high dignitaries being present. The customary procession left San Domingo shortly after five o'clock, accompanied by the military band, and a large number of the populace, and paraded several of the streets in the immediate vicinity. In the evening an immense crowd turned out at the church to see the illuminations, and a pyrotechnic display on a large scale in the shape of rockets, squibs, crackers, and the various descriptions of fireworks which so delight the Macaque mind.

We would direct special attention to the very able letter, from one of our Macao correspondents, which we publish in another column. Our contributor's views are well worthy of the serious consideration of all those who are materially interested in the future welfare of Macao.

The British bark *Sumatra*, Captain Tribe, which left here on Thursday last for San Francisco, has just come into the harbour, put back probably on account of the strong adverse gale outside, and in consequence of her cargo being of the description classed as "light," the vessel wants "stiffening."

The Hayes troupe of acrobats and gymnasts are endeavouring to arrange to give their promised performance at Macao during the present week. They have been delayed owing to unforeseen difficulties with regard to the theatre. The construction of this building will not permit the apparatus necessary for trapeze and tight-rope performances to be adjusted with safety; however, we are glad to learn that the trouble has been got over.

The following provisional appointments, made by His Excellency the Administrator, are notified in Saturday's *Gazette*:—Mr. Samuel Barff to be Acting Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court and Appraiser; Mr. James Dyer Ball to be Sheriff; José Gabriel da Rocha to be Acting Assistant Postmaster-General; and Mr. Wong Chun, Acting Fourth Clerk at the Magistracy, to be a temporary Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The P. & O. steamship *Malacca*, Captain Weighill, on her voyage down from Japan, fell in with a dismasted vessel, the *Minatitan*, near Turnabout, and took her tow. There was a pretty good sea on at the time, and the towing-lines either parted or the *Minatitan* cast herself adrift; it is not precisely stated which. However, the *Malacca* left her making fair way under jury rig with the intention of making Amoy, but it is probable she will have to run for this port if the same wind and weather hold on as was experienced at the point at which she was last seen.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following letter of condolence and sympathy to Colonel Mosby, United States Consul, and through him to the United States, for the loss of President Garfield, which lies for signature at the Hongkong Club and at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's:

To Colonel Mosby, United States Consul, &c., &c.

We, the undersigned, residents of Hongkong, desire to convey to you, and through you to our American fellow Colonists, and to the people of the United States, our sincere condolence in the bereavement you have sustained by the lamentable and violent death, in the prime of life, of your late President.

Nations, like individuals, are called upon to pass through trial and perplexity; and it is at such a time that opportunity is afforded for the manifestation of that mutual interest and cordial sympathy which undoubtedly exist but do not find adequate expression in the ordinary intercourse of commercial and business life.

The loss of such an administrator as James Abram Garfield proved himself to be, indeed, to be deplored, and perhaps can only be correctly estimated by those who, with yourself, had the honour and privilege of his friendship. We trust, however, that your great nation will be strengthened not only to bear the calamity with calm dignity and resignation, but will continue to be animated with the spirit of self-reliant energy so characteristic of your countrymen, and of which the career of the late President was so eminent an example.

We have now good reason to hope that the telegram received by His Excellency the Administrator from Manila and published in these columns on Saturday is about the last of the season. There is always more or less anxiety felt in the typhoon time, for those who have experienced a real one know what a dreadful thing it is, and those who have not, suffer from the dread of an unknown horror. There has been a

spanking good breeze in the harbour yesterday and to-day, the wind coming down in very strong gusts between midnight and four a.m. this morning. This has created a lump of a sea which has in a great measure put stop to shipping or discharging cargo, in fact there is little or no work going on in the harbour, nearly all the house-boats having been hoisted, and only a stray sampan to be seen here and there. Although the water was very low at noon, it was lapping in over the Praya at that time, and given a good high tide under present conditions the Praya would in places be inundated.

A very brilliant ball was given by Admiral Ryder at the Admiralty House, Portsmouth, last Thursday, August 4th. The extensive rooms were most elaborately decorated, and dancing was kept up with infinite spirit for nearly six hours. The same afternoon the officers of the *St. Vincent* gave a big dance, some 500 being present. The upper deck was roofed and decorated with plants and flowers, forming a capital ball-room. On Friday the officers of the 73rd gave a highly successful ball at Southsea. There is plenty of gaiety here now, and things seem likely to continue brisk till the end of the month.—*Truth*.

Peng will certainly be the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang. When Tseng-kuo-fan was Viceroy, one of his secretaries purchased a girl, and made her a present to the Viceroy, a present which Tseng accepted; next day when Peng presented himself he demonstrated that it was contrary to the law of Tseng's position to receive presents from his underlings, more especially in the shape of a girl; he pulled out of his boot the memorial which he had drawn up to the Empress on the matter. Tseng saw his mistake, and handed the girl to Peng; he returned her to her friends, got the sellers beheaded, and reported the matter to Peking. Tseng's rank saved him from further trouble, and the memorial was shelved in Peking; but the affair brought Peng in great repute, for not fearing to attack his patron; that is the tale as told by *Chin-see*. *Shanghai Mercury*.

A more terrible catastrophe than one which took place at Marseilles recently could scarcely be imagined. A bull fight had been organised in the New Circus, situated in the Promenade on the Prado. It being Sunday, a vast gathering of holiday folks assembled to see the sport. All went well till about five o'clock, when suddenly the stands, which were made of wooden planks, gave way and precipitated the occupants, about two thousand in number, pell-mell on to the ground. The horrible scene that followed can be better imagined than described. For some minutes the shrieks and cries of the victims, as they lay jumbled and crushed amid the débris, paralysed the movements of the circus people, who rushed about in the greatest confusion. But the first terrible shock over, troops were sent for and the work of rescue began. The sad news soon spread throughout the town, and in a short time nearly all the inhabitants flocked to the spot in quest of missing friends. It took several hours to extricate the dead, dying, and wounded from the ruins. Our latest report puts the killed down at twelve and the injured at one hundred and fifty, but more bodies were believed to be still hidden under the débris. Among the victims is M. Linhaus, Paymaster General of the Treasury, who had his right leg smashed. While this accident was taking place at Marseilles, another fatal bull fight was witnessed at Nimes, where two of the toreros were nearly impaled on the horns of one of the animals. One of the men is reported to have died from his wound.

Such is the present tendency in the mother-country. Now, we are at Macao, a distant colony in the Far East, a decaying colony where high mental culture has no possible field for its activity, where foreign commerce is the only means of subsistence. Is it not here that the utilitarian principle in education should be adopted, instead of the fantastical idea of Lyceums? The only chance of improvement for Macao is in an affluent trade. There will be no more coolie barracoons; the palmy days of lorochas will never return; Portuguese ships and steamers, sailing from the golden shores of the Tagus, have effaced the route to Macao from their charts; foreign vessels are seldom seen in this harbour; the harbour itself is fast becoming a mud-bank. In the event of this state of things going on from bad to worse, which is certainly within the bounds of possibility, by a fantastical catastrophe reducing the revenue by three quarters and the Wei Sing lottery turning out a ruinous failure, what will become of Macao? Will a few savants save the colony from utter ruin? No, most certainly not. The only preventive remedy of such a misfortune is to attract trade to this port. But the movement should begin here; the importance of commerce should not only be proclaimed aloud, but the rising generation should be taught how to appreciate its benefits, and the only way to inculcate this sense of appreciation is by imbuing the youth with commercial studies, irrespective of any other mental accomplishment. Now the Lyceum system

goes at the finish; Sampson (3 sec.), first; Caldwell (scratch) second; and Easton (10 sec.), third. For the plunge, three tried, A. P. Stokes, A. G. Stokes, and Bunker, the first-named winning (57 ft.) Bunker second (49 ft.). The eight lengths handicap produced half-a-dozen competitors, and was a gift for Grumble, for, although Bunker finished a close second, the "young-un" had got bit up his sleeve. Wilson was third, between fifty and sixty feet behind the winner, and Leigh still further behind; Stokes and Easton gave up. Five took the running header, Caldwell and Wilson winning first and second. The performance between these two was a very close one, but the others made but a poor show. As we anticipated, the "Callythumpians" was a so-called "comic" display, totally beneath contempt in connection with manly sports, and only one remove from the bobbing for treacle penny-loaves and grinning through a horse-collar at rustic sports, so the least said about it the better. The sports were closed with a two lengths swimming handicap consolation race. Three entered, Leigh, Rowland, and Sasso, and although the latter had five seconds start, he gave up, Leigh finishing about fifteen feet in front of Rowland.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, 30th Sept. 1881. In my recent communication on the subject of Education in Macao, I dwelt on two facts which tend to show the disadvantages of establishing a Government Lyceum here, viz., the impracticability of creating a corporation of savants, by sending young men to the higher studies in Portugal, and the sad results already obtained from the experiment tried by the Macao Lyceum of 1870. Now, I am going to argue *a priori*, for a while. The object of the Lyceum is to give a thorough preparatory course of instruction, an official examination, and a government certificate to enable the candidate for higher studies, to enter the University. It is evident that such an institution is indispensable in countries where high mental culture, a degree at the University, and even a literary mediocrity is the gate to success in the various walks of life. But as a matter of fact even in Portugal, there is a decided opposition to Lyceum training. Well-to-do parents prefer having their children educated at private schools and colleges, because there they are sure of successful results. Of course, they have to pass a government examination at the Lyceum every year; but they study better under private tuition, than under the government teachers. At Lisbon, there are fully 20 private colleges I could name, institutions very creditably managed by competent directors, and a strong staff of teachers. Their pupils, on an average, succeed better in their yearly examinations than the Lyceum pupils. Many of them discard the government examination altogether, as they feel the importance of a commercial education, and the utter uselessness of long preparatory studies in classics, &c., as aids to a commercial career. The result is, that the utilitarian movement is year after year assuming greater proportions in the system of education. A grand institution exists in Lisbon, the "Instituto Industrial e do Comercio," where every branch of commercial study is thoroughly gone into and good results are obtained. But that institution is outside the pale of the Lyceum.

Such is the present tendency in the mother-country. Now, we are at Macao, a distant colony in the Far East, a decaying colony where high mental culture has no possible field for its activity, where foreign commerce is the only means of subsistence. Is it not here that the utilitarian principle in education should be adopted, instead of the fantastical idea of Lyceums? The only chance of improvement for Macao is in an affluent trade. There will be no more coolie barracoons; the palmy days of lorochas will never return; Portuguese ships and steamers, sailing from the golden shores of the Tagus, have effaced the route to Macao from their charts; foreign vessels are seldom seen in this harbour; the harbour itself is fast becoming a mud-bank. In the event of this state of things going on from bad to worse, which is certainly within the bounds of possibility, by a fantastical catastrophe reducing the revenue by three quarters and the Wei Sing lottery turning out a ruinous failure, what will become of Macao? Will a few savants save the colony from utter ruin? No, most certainly not. The only preventive remedy of such a misfortune is to attract trade to this port. But the movement should begin here; the importance of commerce should not only be proclaimed aloud, but the rising generation should be taught how to appreciate its benefits, and the only way to inculcate this sense of appreciation is by imbuing the youth with commercial studies, irrespective of any other mental accomplishment. Now the Lyceum system

of education is essentially non-commercial. A glance at the programme of the Lyceum training will demonstrate this assertion. I take the "Lyceum de primaaria classe."

1st year—Portuguese, French, the four operations of Arithmetic (1st part of Mathematics), Calligraphy, and Drawing.

2nd year—Portuguese; French, English, Arithmetic, Calligraphy, and Drawing.

3rd year—English, German, Latin, (1st part), Mathematics, (1st part) Drawing.

4th Year—English, German, Latin, Greek, Mathematics (2nd part) Drawing.

5th Year—German, Latin, Greek, Mathematics (2nd part), Geography, Chronology, History, Philosophy (1st part) Physics, Chemistry, and introduction to National History.

6th Year—Latin, Greek, Geography, Chronology, History, Philosophy (2nd part), Portuguese, Oratory, Poetry, and Literature.

This is the official programme of the Lyceum, and it absorbs six years. During the whole of this time, not a glimpse of Commercial studies is to be got. Supposing a student to begin his official course of studies at the age of 10 or 12, he will be sixteen or eighteen years old before he has to choose an avocation in life. Supposing he feels inclined to go in for a business career, or is so placed that there is no other mode of getting a decent livelihood, outside commerce, he will practically have to unlearn all his Latin and Greek, all his Poetry and Philosophy, in order to be a simple apprentice in some mercantile office. There he will pick up information at a very slow pace, and he may attain the full bloom of manhood before he is fit to merit even a modest salary. Such a system of study would be bad anywhere, but at Macao it is monstrously absurd. In England, commercial studies are gone into in early youth; the classics and the sciences may be and no doubt are thoroughly studied; but there is always due prominence given to the professional side of education. The same system is followed in America, Germany, France, and Belgium, but it is not adopted in Portugal, and now it is threatened with proscription in Macao.

It is true, that by a recent law, the six years of Lyceum training have been reduced to four; but there is no alteration in the programme, nor is there any signs of commercial studies being introduced into it. No one can deny the advantages of learning commerce in early youth. The study of commerce is not an easy one; it embraces a wide range of topics, from simple rules of syntax to commercial correspondence, from a theoretical knowledge of foreign languages to a correct drafting of letters in French, English and German; from a smattering of geography to a practical knowledge of the imports and exports of every country on the face of the globe. Commercial studies embrace the theory of Exchange, the practical systems of Banking, the working of Limited Liability Companies, and a knowledge of stocks, shipping, port regulations, foreign treaties, &c. If a youth does not begin early in life to accustom himself to the various details and technicalities of trade, how is he to grasp the great mass of information he must possess in order to make his way in the world by a business career? The question is unanswerable.

The Lyceum system of education, as it is at present constituted, has many imperfections which I will deal with at greater length in a future letter. It absorbs time, valuable time which could be far more profitably employed; it costs money which could be better spent for more practical purposes. It may possibly develop the sense of the *leau ideal*, but it most certainly blunts the all important faculty of practical calculation.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

28th September.

I have just received from Tamsui an account of the earthquake felt at that place on Sunday last at 8.43 a.m. The shock is described as a rather severe double shock—not sharp, but long and wavy—from S.E. to W.N.W., and its duration was 1 minute 35 seconds. Although the most severe trembling was experienced, it was unaccompanied by any subterranean noises. I do not suppose that at the present moment all the casualties resulting from the phenomenon have been reported, and as my information came soon after the occurrence there was not time for my receiving a full account of it, but I am informed that at Banca seven houses were destroyed, in which two men and a cow were killed. At Twa-tiu-tia a house fell and killed a boy in its descent, but at Tamsui, fortunately, there are no casualties to record. The shocks were distinctly felt on board the steamer *Fokien* at the latter port, the sensation being that of a vessel taking the ground, and the vibrations of the first shock were getting weak when the second was experienced.

Last night the inhabitants of Koolangsoo were roused out of their slumbers by the most terrific screams, which it was afterwards discovered, proceeded from a woman, who was found subsequently bleeding very much about the head, and presenting the appearance of having been severely beaten. In this connection, a man, noted for the violence of his temper, has, through the

instrumentality of some of the principal residents, had to appear before his Consul, and has been awarded three months' imprisonment, but I presume the incarceration will take place within the four walls of his own house, as I am credibly informed that he certainly does not languish in any jail at the time of writing.

THE NEW FLAGSHIP FOR THE AUSTRALIAN STATION.

The London correspondent of the *South Australian Register* gives the following description of H.M.S. ironclad *Nelson*, which is to replace the *Wolverine* on the Australian station:—

"The Admiralty have decided to send an ironclad as flagship on the Australian station, and the *Nelson* is selected for the service. As an 'all round' fighting vessel, she is eminently adapted for employment in southern seas, being a swift cruiser, and powerful both in means of offence and defence. Her designer, the director of naval construction at the Admiralty, has spoken of the *Nelson* and her sister ship the *Northampton*, as his 'ideal of cruising fighting ships.' The novelty of design consists in the system of armoring, by which the vital parts of the vessel are protected at the expense of the exposed parts, which may be pretty well totally destroyed without the vessel being rendered unsafe. To accomplish this object armour-plates 9in. thick, upon 10 in. of teak backing, protect the hull from 4ft. above the waterline to 5ft. below it. The lower deck is composed throughout of 2in. plates, forming a covering to the machinery, boilers, &c., and for about 57ft. at the fore end there is an armoured deck 2in. thick, terminating in the ram, whilst a similar deck extends aft to the stern. These submerged decks are intended to protect the lower parts of the ship before and abaft the armoured bulkheads, and especially the auxiliary steering gear provided for emergencies. The ends of the vessel above them are entirely unprotected. This horizontal armour is a peculiar feature of the ship, and beneath it there is sufficient power of flotation to insure the vessel from foundering from any of the ordinary risks of modern warfare, with the exception, perhaps, of torpedoes. Internally the *Nelson* is divided into 90 watertight compartments, and every conceivable precaution has been taken to provide against destruction by rains and torpedoes. Her longitudinal frames are made of steel, so as to combine lightness with strength; and as this principle has been observed throughout, she is able to carry a heavy armament, consisting of four 18-ton guns and eight 12-ton guns, besides half a dozen small guns on the upper or spar deck for use against torpedo-boats. These guns are broadside mounted, and it is a matter for regret that the number has not been reduced so as to increase the calibre. In spite of accumulated proof of the falsity of the notion, the officials at the Admiralty persist in acting on the theory that two shots from a 12-ton gun are equivalent in effect to one shot from a 25-ton gun. The ram of the *Nelson* is a heavy plate, triangular in shape, set vertically, and terminating in a sharp point about 11ft. in advance of the stem. Her coal-carrying capacity is sufficient for a long voyage, and for cruising in distant seas. The *Nelson* was built on the Clyde by Messrs. Elder and Co. The *Northampton*, her sister ship, is flag-ship on the North American Station."

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, October 3rd, 1881.
One o'clock P.M.

The day's doings on the Stock Exchange may be briefly summarised as follows:—Docks are rather firmer than they have been of late, and a good many transactions have been booked at 42 per cent premium, the stock leaving off with buyers at that rate. Hotels are also in decidedly better odour, and offers to purchase at 113 were not responded to. Banks have led to no inquiries since we last wrote, and there appears to be no inclination to speculate in this stock at present. Sugars are still offered at 160 per share, but so far as we can learn no actual business has been transacted. Steam-boats and the stocks of the Fire Insurances remain in *status quo*.

Shares.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Shares—112 per cent. premium, Sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,675 per share ex dividend.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share.

North China Insurance Company—Tls. 1,125 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 830 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, —\$300 per share, Buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Shares—\$977 per share, Sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$285 per share, Sellers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—42% premium.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam boat Company's Shares—\$25 per share premium, Sellers.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$113 per share, Buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Doubtless)—3 per cent premium.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$127 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share, Sellers.

Hongkong & China Bakery Company Limited—\$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % premium, Ex Int.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % premium.

Exchange.

On LONDON.—

Bank Bills, T.T., 3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 3/9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, ... 3/9 $\frac{1}{2}$

On PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand, 4.67

Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 4.79

On BOMBAY,—

Bank, T.T., 223

On CALCUTTA,—

Bank, T.T., 223

On SHANGHAI,—

Bank, T.T., 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

Private, 30 days' sight, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hongkong Temperature

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register, Queen's-road).

HONGKONG, 1st & 2nd Oct. 1881.

BAROMETER—1 P.M. 30.006

Do. 4 P.M. —

THERMOMETER—1 P.M. 80.

Do. 4 P.M. —

Do. 1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 73.

Do. 4 P.M. Do. —

BAROMETER—9 A.M. 30.010

THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 80.

Do. 9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 73.

Do. Maximum 80.

Do. Minimum (over night) 78.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1, Ningpo, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Shanghai 28th Sept., General—Siemssen & Co.

Oct. 1, Manzalch, French str., 1,273, J. Homery, Yokohama 27th Sept., General—Messagers Maritimes Co.

Oct. 2, Peking, British steamer, 954, Drewes, Canton 2nd Oct., General—Siemssen & Co.

Oct. 2, Olympia, German steamer, 998, Wagner, Port Phraeung, 26th Sept., Salt.—Chinese.

Oct. 2, Phoenix, German steamer, 789, H. T. Behrens, Manila 29th Sept., General—Melchers & Co.

Oct. 2, Cheang Hock Kian, British str., 956, F. Webb, Swatow 1st Oct., General—Bun Hin & Co.

Oct. 2, Pernambuco, British steamer, 643, Hyde, Saigon 25th Sept., General—Sang Kee.

Oct. 2, Malacca, British str., 1,045, H. Weighill, Yokohama 22nd Sept., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Oct. 3, Hoihow, British steamer, 895, T. Shaw, Chinkiang 29th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

Oct. 3, Darlington, British steamer, 1,292, J. Hogg, Amoy 2nd Oct., General—Siemssen & Co.

Oct. 3, Sumatra, British bark, Captain Tribe, put back.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

GOODS received on STORAGE, at the Blue Building Godowns,

Marine Lot 65, Prayer East, and advances made on the receipt.

J. M. GUEDES, JUN., Hongkong, 3rd October, 1881.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1, Bellerophon, British steamer, for Singapore.

Oct. 1, Quinta, German steamer, for Saigon.

Oct. 2, Ningpo, British steamer, for Canton.

Oct. 2, Ping-on, British steamer, for Hoihow.

Oct. 2, Wells, German steamer, for Canton.

Oct. 2, Cassandra, German steamer, for Shanghai.

Oct. 2, Carlotta, British bark, for London.

Oct. 3, Hoihow, British steamer, for Canton.

Oct. 3, Glenruin, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

MacEWEN FRICKEL & CO.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, &c.

HAVE FOR SALE.

Groceries.

Crosse & Blackwell's, Celebrated Household Stores.

John Moir & Sons', Celebrated Household Stores.

American Stores of all descriptions.

Huntley & Palmer's BISCUITS & CAKES.

BUTTER, Danish & French, Philippe & Canaud's PATES &c.

CHUTNIES & CURRY POWDER, TEYSSENEAU'S

FRUITS in juice.

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., &c.

Wines, Spirits, &c.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CARTE BLANCHE.

HEIDSIO & Co.'s MO-

NOPOLE, pts. and qts. ADOLPHE COLLIN'S BOUZY CABINET.

MUMM'S (JULES) CHAMPAGNE pts. and qts.

To be Let.

TO LET.

HOUSES at SPRING GARDENS.
Apply to
F. PEREIRA.
215, Wanchai Club.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1881.

TO LET.

A Large Room in a Family House,
a few seconds walk from the
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Apply to
J. J. B.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A USTRALIAN WINES,
PORT AND SHERRY,
of the finest quality, from Coolatta
Vineyard, Brauxton, Hunter River,
N.S.W.
Apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Club Chambers.

FOR SALE.

A TABLE
Showing the mean time of Rising and
Setting of the Sun calculated for the
Latitude of Hongkong or any other
Latitude if required.
PRICE:—20 cents.
DE SOUZA & Co.

FOR SALE.

A NGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR
FOR 1881.
NEATLY PRINTED ON CARD BOARD.
PRICE:—10 cents.
DE SOUZA & Co.

FOR SALE.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for
the use of Ladies and Gentlemen.—Price 50 cents.
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1881.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of MENU CARDS, SEAT CARDS,
VISITING CARDS.
Apply to
DE SOUZA & Co.

FOR SALE.

Price
Mercantile Directory of the
World, in 3 volumes, comprising the Continental, French and British Portions \$25.00
Grammatica Nacional de Aulete 0.75
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Manual da Historia Sagrada 0.40
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First Book of Reading Lessons: Part I 0.50
Part II 1.00
Dr. James Butler's Catechism 0.25
Topography of China 1.00
Guia do Christão 1.00
Introdução à Lingua Inglesa, com um Dicionario de Vocabulos 0.60
Ball Room Guide 1.00
Grammatica da lingua Inglesa 0.50
Encyclopedia Elementar 1.00
Resum da Lingua Frauceza, Coordenados por J. F. de Os Des Dias de S. Francisco Xavier ou devocão de Dez Sexta Feiras, oferecida aos devotos do Grande Apostolo do Oriente por J. F. Gouvea 0.20
dia Oriental 2.00
Hongkong, June 24th, 1881.
Gouvea 0.20
Evidence of the Affinity of the Polynesians and American Indians with the Chinese and other nations of Asia 1.00
The Devout of the Seven Dollars of our Blessed Lady by the Rev. Antonio Pereira, S. J., Translated by Rev. W. Pulgrave, S. J. 0.20
The Student of Jesus Christ by Rev. Antonio Pereira, S. J. 0.50
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

Intimations.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
AND AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTERS OF PARISIAN
GOODS, SPANISH WINES, AND
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Special lines in Fancy and Plain
SATIN, SILK, and GAUZE DRESSES.
A variety of Richly TRIMMED
COSTUMES, from the first houses
in Paris.

Elegant Dressing & Morning
GOWNS.

BATHING DRESSES in the latest
Style.
MUSLIN SHAWLS, GRAVATS,
and FICHUS.

An assortment of Fine FRENCH
CORSETS.

Ex recent Mail Steamers.
Ladies' and Children's STRAW
HATS, in great variety.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.
RIBBONS and SASIES of every
description.

Silk and Liso Thread STOCKINGS.
COLLARS and CUFFS in latest
Fashions.

SATIN and KID SHOES.
White and Colored KID GLOVES.

Gentlemen's SILK and SATIN
SCARVES.

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A large collection of Elegant Arti-
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Grand Magasins du Louvre.

Piesse & Lubin's Celebrated
PERFUMES.

The most varied collection of Fancy
Goods in the Colony.

SHERRIES of the Finest Quality
at extremely low prices.

Note the address, 48, Queen's-road
Central.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

N. M. KHAMISA.

Drapery Store, Nos. 8 and 10,
Peel-street,

HAS For Sale, ex recent arrivals,

European Goods.

Coloured Alpaca.

French Prints.

Coloured Flannels.

Pompadour Satin.

Crewel Work of latest fashion.

Tooth Brushes.

Andalusian Wool (all colours).

Infants' Christening Robes.

Ladies' Skirt Pleating.

Frilling, assorted kinds.

Children's White Washing Hats.

Carrying Cloaks.

Ladies' Costumes of the best quality
and latest designs.

Pale blue, pale pink, and cream Mull
Muslins.

Infants' Silk Bonnets.

Pale, blue, and cream Book Muslins.

Ladies' Silk Hose—black, white, and
colored.

White Silk Mittens.

Ladies' striped Cotton Hose.

Gentlemen's White and Balbriggan
Half-hose.

Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's
Gauze Singlets.

Silk Ribbons.

Stays and Silk Scarves.

French and Swiss Embroidery.

Gentlemen's White Linen Shirts and
Drawers.

Hair Brushes.

J. & P. Coates' Machine Cotton, 300
yards reel, and a lot of useful
articles for Ladies dresses, &c.

Indian Bed Quilts, Ladies Shoes,

Gentlemen's Boots, Crimso Shetland
Shawls, and various kinds of Flannels.

Indian Goods.

Gentlemen's Smoking Caps.

Cashmere Shawls.

Cashmere Cloth for Ladies' Dresses.

Indian Jewellery, comprising Silver
Bangles, Neck-laces, Belts, &c.

Rampoore Chudor.

&c., &c., &c.

Chinese Goods.

Silk Crepe Shawls, Silk Hand-

kerchiefs, Scarves, &c., &c.,

Hongkong, 21st June, 1881.

R. FRAZER-SMITH,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
ARBITRATOR,

AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

CLUB CHAMBERS, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

F. VINCENOT,

No. 4, PEEL-STREET,

HAS For Sale ex late arrivals.

Cassis Di Dijon (Red Currant Wine.)

Sauterne Sec (quarts and pints).

Large Assortment of Clay Pipes from

Paris.

Sheeps Tongues.

Games Pios.

Chocolat Menier, fine.

" superior.

" sunfine.

" excellance.

" Vanilla.

" superior "

" sunfine "

" excellance "

Fruit in Juice assorted from Bordeaux.

Bordeaux Claret in wood.

Dry Vegetables for Soup.

Fenard Butter extra superior.

Chateau Lafite per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Larose per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Margaux per doz. qts. \$11.00

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